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endriends who favor us with manuscripts f Sication wish to have resected articles returns arin all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Cuba's Future.

In Secretary Tarr's proclamation nouncing the establishment of a provinal government in Cuba the purpose and intention of the United States in taking on itself the burden of pacifying he island is described and explained in his paragraph:

"The Provisional Government hereby established be maintained only long enough to restore pder, peace and public confidence, by direction and in the name of the President of the United tates, and then to hold such elections as may be sary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent Government of the republic should

In this paragraph is the promise of continued independence to the Cubans. nditioned only on their willingness and ability to maintain public order and enforce their laws. In it the sober and judicious among the population will read the sincere desire of the United States for a peaceful solution of the difficulties into which the Cuban people have been thrown by the revolution. The words of the proclamation gain force and weight from the acts of Secretary TAFT, who, as every one of those concessions has been Provisional Governor, has retained in extorted by the pressure exerted by the office the Cubans appointed by the Palma | Irish Nationalist party, which since the administration and kept the flag of Cuba affoat over the island.

The future of Cuba is for the Cubans to decide. On them rests the responsibility for the issue from their present troubles.

The People's Nominee.

CHARLES E. HUGHES is a candidate for Governor of the State of New York not pecuniarily interested in opposing home by the grace of any political boss or promises or pledges, but in consequence any agricultural land in Ireland. A of a popular demand of which the Sara- question which before seemed vital is toga convention was merely the recording fast tending to become in their eyes nstrument. He owes his nomination to no one except himself and his fellow the pocket is no longer touched they citizens. He carried on no pre-convention campaign. He sought no instructed delegates. He was chosen without effort Irish Nationalists to become supreme on his part, in obedience to a public sen- in county government they ought to timent that could have been created by round out the system by granting them no machine manager and that none was at least considerable influence in the able to withstand or overcome.

In consequence of the unusual conditions which pu his name at the head of the Republican ticket, Mr. HUGHES ANTONY MACDONNELL, and the appointwould enter the office of Governor under | ment of that official was in a measure peculiarly favorable auspices. He would | countenanced, as Mr. O'Connor points have no debts to pay with the State's out, by Lord LANSDOWNE, who lately patronage, no friends to protect, no po- was Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Htical promissory notes to meet. Owing who is now the Conservative leader in his nomination and election to no faction | the House of Lords. clique, his entire obligation would be since the State of New York had in prosconditions.

The government of the State has been intrusted for a long time to the repre- strength. entatives of factions and the creatures of bosses. This year an opportunity offered of trying another system of ne people's Governor.

New Light on the Prospects of Home Rule.

Not long ago the hopes of those Irish Americans who believe that half a loaf better than no bread and who had oped to see Ireland gain some important concessions through the sympathy of the Bannerman Government were dashed E. REDMOND, the leader of the Nationalst party, had declared in a public speech satisfaction that Mr. REDMOND was misported and that he means to accept the forthcoming Government measure, provided it is put forward as an instalment and not as a finality. Of much the such is the insensibility of the taxpayers now visiting this country and who has been long and well known as one of issue in the State campaign. the most distinguished members of the Nationalist party, that the Government's e genuine home rule desired, must at ciple of self-rule and must obviously lead bp to a larger measure.

added what, indeed, seems self-evident, to a larger measure. Mr. O'CONNOR that if the Government bill should prove nacceptable to the Irish members it would be withdrawn. In view of the ins taken by the Balfour Cabinet to inciliate Ireland by means of the Wyndham land purchase act the Liberal party could not afford to occupy the absurd law utterly repugnant.

Whether a measure for which, though t should fall short of their wishes, Irish embers could bring themselves to vote would be sanctioned by the House of Lords is of course a different question. 1803, which, it will be recalled, gave of Unionists were many and patent, but re two objections, namely, that to deimperial questions would be difficult,

with a Conservative minority upset a Liberal Government. Much less could the Lords be expected to ratify a proposal to place Ireland on the footing of the Canadian Dominion or the Australian Commonwealth, because then Ireland could not be taxed at all and the Imperial Government could exercise over it only a purely nominal authority. In fact, Ireland under such circumstances could, and doubtless would, follow Canada's example and impose a duty on imports from Great Britain. The assertion of such a right, although as reasonable on one side of the Atlantic as the other. would of course strike British Unionists

with horror. If, on the other hand, the bill which Chief Secretary BRYCE is engaged in framing should amount simply to an extension of the facilities for individual independence and local self-rule already granted to Ireland, we feel by no means certain that the House of Lords might not suffer it to become a law. It is, after all, to Unionists that Irishmen owe the local government act, whereby the Nationalists, who constitute four-fifths of the population, now exercise in four-fifths of the counties the functions formerly monopolized by a Protestant minority. To them also is due, as we have said, the Wyndham land purchase act, which, although it is thought to have enabled landlords to drive a hard bargain, promises to put an end to landlordism. Mr. O'CONNOR testifies that in one county, Wexford, all the agricultural land has already been taken up by peasant proprietors, and he expresses-the opinion that within ten or fifteen years the tenants ought to own the land they till all over the island. The change in the condition of the mass of the Irish population since the Land League was founded twenty-seven years ago is indeed amazing. Very little of the change can be attributed to any voluntary philanthropic concession on the part of the British Government. If we except the Gladstone land act of 1881.

The attitude of the House of Lords toward Ireland is at present sensibly different from what it was in 1886 or 1893. At those dates many members of that body were Irish landlords, and as such were, or supposed themselves to be, rule. Now they are rapidly ceasing, leader, not as the result of bargains, and soon will have wholly ceased, to own sentimental, and even academic. When may be inclined to listen to logic, and logic suggests that having allowed central administration of the island. That has been the position maintained consistently by Under Secretary Sir

sent from eighty to eighty-six representa-

tives to the House of Commons.

to the whole people. It is many years possible that the House of Lords might acquiesce in a bill superseding Castle pect an administration such as a man Government by a central administralike Mr. Hughes would give under these | tive council in which Irish Nationalists should exercise an influence fully or nearly proportionate to their numerical

Pennsylvania's Gorgeous Capitel. Visitors to the new Capitol at Harrisministration. Hughes the people's burg on dedication day should not fail andidate should be promoted to HUGHES to inspect the sumptuous candelabra and standards and the elaborate electric light fixtures, which are not the least of the glories of the wonderful interior: they cost \$2,000,000, and thereby hangs a tale of legislative legerdemain.

For these and other handsome utilities, including marble mantels and grand open fireplaces, rugs of the Orient, solid comfort couches, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, rich carpets to deaden by a telegraphed report that Mr. John | the footfall, all in the best taste, in keeping with the grandeur of the Capitol, and the finest that money could buy when that he would accept nothing short of disbursed by members of a State board complete home rule. We now learn with who happened to be connoisseurs with a genius for liberality, thanks are due to the Republican party, and especially to the inspiration of what 's known as the Quay-Durham-Penrose régime. But same purport is the statement made on of Pennsylvania to the beautiful in art Saturday by Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, who that the labors of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds have become an

Responsibility must rest with the new Treasurer, WILLIAM H. BERRY, who by oncession to Ireland, if it fall short of virtue of his office, to which he was elected by enemies of the Republican east be marked by two features if it is to party, became a member of the Board command Nationalist support. It must of Public Buildings and Grounds, and e consistent with the fundamental prin- forthwith began to meddle, in a grossly material and offensive spirit, with accomplished things for which the Republican party should have credit without reflection upon the motives of its leaders. Graft was the ugly word that Mr. BERRY used at first in dilating upon the cost of the Capitol, but pending a thorough investigation he has substituted the words "a tremendous overcharge." Mr. BERRY estimates that the bill for the building osition of forcing upon its Irish allies and its furnishings will be \$13,000,000, or \$3,000,000 more than the amount which had been described as a miracle of econ-

omy by the party managers. It can be shown that under legislative sanction \$15,000,000 could have been spent on the furnishings alone. In this way: The Lords would undoubtedly reject a under the general appropriation act of bill substantially equivalent to that of 1895 the State Treasurer was authorized to pay out of "any moneys in the Treasfreland a Parliament of her own, but ury not otherwise appropriated" such which also provided for the retention of a sums as might be required to meet bills certain number of Irish representatives for stationery, printing and fuel incurred at Westminster, who, however, were to by the two houses of the Legislature, ste only on imperial questions. The "and for repairs to and furnishing of the objections to that project on the part chambers and committee rooms of the two houses and the several departments even from a Liberal point of view there of the Government," upon the written order of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings. Construing this general and that Irishmen, when voting on an power to dip into the treasury, which

\$15,000,000, as authorising them to furnish the new Capitol in becoming style, the commissioners let one contract of \$5,000,000 to a Philadelphia firm, and another contract of \$1,500,000 to a metallic construction company, capitalized at \$60,000, which had no factory, but was ready to fill any order. The Philadelphia firm "sublet contracts for a large part of the supplies."

Treasurer BERRY has not yet traced and computed all the items of expenditure for the equipment of the Capitol, but as the total must fall short of \$15,-000,000 the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings may plume itself upon its moderation, considering that it had a free hand until BERRY intruded upon its province and interfered with its prerogatives. Had the people not elected him Treasurer in a flurry of reform they might have had even more for their money than the most spiendid candelabra and droplights in America, for, according to BERRY, "the board had great ideas of buying up the property from the Capitol Park to the river front to afford a better view and environment to the Capitol." The people might have had vistas and landscape, gardening as well as the highest art in interior furnishings, all through a generous interpretation of the law providing for pen and ink and paper, blotters, public document printing and fuel as needed by the Legislature, with a little joker for repairs and furnishings slipped in.

A Condition of Peace in Cuba. In the document signed by the political prisoners in Havana, whose release was the first concern of Secretary TAFT as Provisional Governor, there appears a request for the appointment of a commission "to arrange the details for surrender of arms and property and the return of the men to their homes.

The transportation of insurgents to their domiciles presents no difficulty; and they were pledged to restore property taken by them or pay for it out of the funds of the Liberal Government general election of December, 1885, has when established. The surrender of arms, however, is all important, and it may be presumed it was a condition insisted upon by Secretary TAFT in his negotiations with such leaders among the political prisoners as JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ, the Liberal candidate for President before the recent election; DEMETRIO CASTILLO and CARLOS VELEZ.

But it is one thing for the Liberal politicians to agree that the weapons carried by the insurgents in the field shall be given up and quite another thing to get possession of the arms for safekeeping. It is notorious that the military adminis tration under General Wood had a supply of antiquated rifles on its hands after the patriot soldiers received the \$75 each voted by Congress with the understanding that they were to surrender the arms they had carried during the rebellion. Anybody who visits the rebel camps to-day," says a correspondent now in Cuba who has visited the camps himself, "can see that the real weapons of the war of independence are in the hands of the insurgents." It was a simple matter to retain and conceal a serviceable rifle and give in exchange for the premium money an obsolete weapon. It is said that in one cave in Santiago province 400 Mausers which had been used against the Spaniards were packed in grease by ideal, not the ideal of might. caches seem to have been made in other parts of the island.

The American commissioners appointed by Governor TAFT to arrange for the delivery of arms must see to it that every available modern weapon is turned over to the Provisional Government as an assurance of good faith and as a preventive of disorder. During the period of reconstruction and preparation for the new elections the Cubans will have the protection of United States troops and will need tools of husb ndry and not the tools of war. With firearms gathered up and receipted for there will be no temptation to resist the authority which is established over them for the general welfare. Disarmament as a condition required by the policy of intervention is the first duty of the Provisional Government.

A Full Grown Adult Man to Vote For This tribute to the character and ability of CHARLES E. HUGHES was pronounced by President SCHUBMAN of Cornell in his formal address at the opening of the university:

" We know him as a man of unimpeachable integrity, courage, intellect and backbone. The professors in the law school remember him as a man of wonderful legal learning, grasp of affairs and mental power. He has projected his personality on the State, and I may say the whole nation, by performing his duty faithfully, unswervingly and capably."

The career of Mr. HUGHES at the bar has more than confirmed the good opinion formed of him by the faculty at Cornell. That such a man has never held office nor been a politician is obviously to his advantage, and it adds powerfully to his strength as a candidate that the nomination came to him absolutely unsought and that he does not owe it to any boss, faction or interest, but to the general confidence in him as a man of ideal qualifications. He is surely as non-partisan and independent a candidate as was ever nominated for a high office by any party, and that is why he can be supported with satisfaction by Democrats who repudiate HEARST and

all his works. The Connecticut.

The public will await with unusual interest the trial trip of the battleship Connecticut, which went into commission at the Brooklyn navy yard on Saturday. Her construction was undertaken as an experiment, at the solicitation of persons who believed that shipbuilding might be done as well and as quickly by the Government itself as by contractors. Should the Connecticut, in cost and time of construction, compare favorably with her sister ships, it is likely that other vessels will be built in navy yards, in spite of the opposition of private builders.

The advocates of Government construction include the leaders of trade unions, the residents of communities in merial question, might by combining contained a surplus often as high as which navy yards are situated and all who

profit from increased activity at these Government stations, besides those who contend that a part of the building programme should be carried out in the yards in order to have a trained force assembled at all times prepared for emergencies. Proprietors of private yards, who have made large investments n the expectation of Government patronage, and those who hold that the country should encourage shipbuilding plants, are in the opposition, and each side advances plausible arguments to support

its theories. The solution of the problem probably will be found in the Connecticut. If Government construction has proved extravagant, slow and unsatisfactory her successors will be turned out by private yards. If she has cost no more and is as good as her sister ships the navy will soon be enlarged by others built under the conditions that marked her construction.

No good Democrat ever bolts the Democratic cket.—C. FRANCIS MURPHY. Not even when the candidate has called him a thief and pictured him in stripes.

sle would never have come to pass in the simpler days when men acknowledged the fates and never tempted them. Cuba would have seemed to invite distress when it adopted for its ensign a flag that no power of man can hoist union down.

It is evident that the old football generals do not take kindly to the new rules; but judging from a report of the Harvard-Williams game, which says that not a minute was taken out for injuries, rough play was entirely absent, and punting was fre quent because ten yards was seldom made in three downs, the spectators will see more of the ball this year and run less risk of pneumonia from protracted exposure.

Whether it is policy or regeneration, the lecision of the New Jersey Democrats to indicate a man of the calibre of President WOODROW WILSON of Princeton as their candidate for United States Senator is admirable strategy, for in spite of their defeat at the primaries, the shouters for the New Idea are a formidable body of independents and most desirable as allies. In Essex they polled 16,000 of the 34,000 Republican votes cast, in Passaic 6,000 out of 14,000, and in Hudson their total vote was 10,000.

Another Veteran Democrat for Hughes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am another "Veteran Democrat" who, like your correspondent "A. B. S.," will vote for Charles E. Hughes. I have swallowed more than one bitter Democratic candidacy pill during my long voting experience, and said little nothing, taking my political medicine like a good loyal Democrat. But the limit is now reached. "Rottenness and riot," so triumchant at Buffalo in the nomination of Hears compel me for the first time in about fifty rears to declare my allegiance to a Republican nominee for Governor.

I venture the prediction that Mr. Hughes

will have a victory like that which carried Grover Cleveland into the Governor's chair. NO PARTY LINES THIS TRIP NEW YORK, September 29

Charles E. Hughes as a Contrast to Hearst. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a anadian who hitherto has taken only a superficial interest in State politics, I confess am enthusiastic for that royal fellow Charles E. Hughes. Was there ever a greater contrast in the personalities of two candidates: and the antithesis would be even more pronounced if one candidate were less of a shadow

Hughes is a man, not a makebelieve: a eader, not an autocrat; a statesman, not a demagogue. He stands for the might of the Here's to the luck of the ticket he her

CANADIAN.

Presbyterian Requirements.

Buffalo, September 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: A correspond ent in to-day's paper complains that having joined the Presbyterian Church he finds doctrines in the Confession of Faith which he does not accept. He should have consulted any paster or officer in the denomination, from whom he would have learned that it is a fundamental principle of Presbyterianism that the Confession of Faith shall

not be set up for the subscription of lay members.

The Church is required to receive all who "make a credible profession of religion." If one should 500 pages of the Westminster Standards but did not live so that people credited him with religion he would not be received. On the other hand if one should say frankly: "I cannot accept the Westminster or any other large documentary creed," but showed by his conduct that he was trying to live a Christian life in devotion to his divine

Even clergymen are not now required to sub scribe to the old Confession of Faith, except as interpreted by the new explanatory statement adopted a few years ago, in which none of the docrines quoted by your correspondent from a sixeenth century document appear.

The church which I serve has among its most prominent members those who have come into it rom the Methodist (Arminian), Congregational Lutheran, Episcopal, Baptist and Roman Catholie churches. They subscribed to nothing except the divine lordship of Jesus Christ.

PRESENTERIAN PASTOR.

NEW YORK, September 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Mr. Whiting of Norfolk, Coan.. is wrong in assuming that my recent letter in THE SUN was intended to soften public opinion toward C. L. Vallandigham; 14 was merely to further the ascertainment of the truth of history, which is more important than the repute of any individual.

But why not soften public opinion touching the Copperheads? When I was a lad I believed that those who proscuted the war against the Southern Confederacy were wickedly wrong. That was an inherited error. With the fervor and radicalism of twenty I turned completely around, thought my own people wrong and wicked in the great contest and even rejoiced in the carpetbag governments of the South as a punishment for the sin of slavery. Now I look back to see how wrong I was in both positions, and reflecting on these changes in my own attitude. I suspect that the time has come to consider dispassionately even the hated Copper eads, who could not have braved the hatred of a nation in arms just for fun or mere perversity

E. N. VALLANDIGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In her letter to you Miss Carolyn Wells has just missed the point in her attempt to correct "An expert on an English humorous story." The following is the correct

Two gentlemen, both more than exhibarated. met in Oxford street, London. One said to the other: "I, hic, beg pardon, hic; but can you tell me, hic, if this is, hic, Piccadilly or Tuesday?" The other, steadying himself, replied: "Partly."
WILLIAM T. GOUGE.

PLAINFIELD, September 29.

The Call to China. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: "Housekeep is a small voice that indicates a great need. Let in the Chinaman' The great grain fields of the West, the miner the building trades, all the great industries, need him quite as much as the housekeepers who pay \$15 to \$25 a month and board for incompetence

Give the poor employers a chance

From the Saturday Review

There are suggestive signs that mankind, slowly but surely, is becoming more or less civilized.

Nature's Finance. The trees begin to show a touch Beneath the autumn sun, And so from Nature's lavish bank Gold imports have begun.

CHINA AWAKE.

From the Spec The Chinese Court is one of the proudes in the world, honestly believing itself to be without a rival in dignity or in resources or in a kind of divine right to primacy among the nations. It is as impatient threats from merchants as we once were of threats from French Colonels; and though, owing to a long tradition of military weak ness, it finds evasion and trickery easier than defiance, it would, if it dared, prefe to wrap itself up in a kind of deaf pride and leave the barbarians to complain a

long as they pleased without result.

It has always hitherto considered any appeal to force as vulgar and violent; but the success of the Japanese, both in importing. Western civilization and winning battles, has acted in Pekin as the solvent of those old prejudices. The statesmen of their subjects, who rage at their submissiveness, are willing to accept "reforms," but intend by reforms something very dif-

to the word in Europe. They are seeking for more independence that is, for better means of defying or pun ishing pressure from the barbarian world. If they could but secure an army and a feet like those of Japan they would be con-

tent to leave all other reforms unsought. The Boxer movement, which was a spontaneous as well as a fierce one, was not a movement for more liberty, or more justice, or even lighter taxation, but was an effort to compel the Court to rid itself of the foreigner and his influence. It is an army, not a constitution, which the Governor-General of Pechili is striving to found, and it is by no means clear that he will not succeed in founding it. Some European observers say his new forces, 20,000 strong, are extremely well drilled fairly officered, and provided with all neces-

China has large undeveloped resource and a mobile army, even though small, is a most efficient instrument for raising taxes. The Court, too, has had two experiences which have dissipated many of its lurking fears. It used to dread Russia exceedingly; and it has seen the Russian armies driver back by Mongols like its own subjects, men indeed, whom it has been taught by tradition to regard as the inferiors of Chinese At the same time, it has found that its own ability to fly is a formidable instrument of defence. It saw quite as clearly as the European statesmen that a march on Singan from the coast was a more dangerous enterprise than Europe would consent to undertake.

Within a few years, therefore, the arms of China may be increased to 500,000 men, and an invasion of the country will be as nearly impossible as, ever since the retreat of 1812, the invasion of Russia has been held to be by all serious soldiers. With that force the Court will feel safe, and every grapdee of a foreign Ambassador will be reduced to a kind of glorified disputant on international law.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. M. L. Comberwell said he would have us believe that the ordinary sailor or soldier is of a low grade and must naturally come from a rough and tough class of people. He says that the average sallor while on shore is a "sure drunk." This I deny most ener-retically and hold that this statement is an unjust abrication and does black injustice to the men of our navy, and I further hold that only a fool coul

e guilty of making such a statement. Mr. Comberwell says that he does not want his high toned wife and children to hear the low grade talk of Uncle Sam's sailors or soldiers. I wonder where he was educated, surely not in the public schools, nor can it be that he was schooled or trained at any American college or university. For his benefit I would like to compare the conduct of college and university students when on an outing, or, as the phrase goes, "out for a good time."
I wonder !f Mr. Comberwell ever attended a coilege baseball or football game. If so, I would like to hear his comment on the conduct of the

real conduct of a party of man-of-war's men while From my knowledge of naval sailors I think that mentally and morally they will compare more than favorably with the students or the graduates of

the best institutions of learning.

I suppose that Mr. M. L. Comberwell never associated with such a low class of people, nor will be allow his son, if he has one, to attend America colleges. Such an intelligent man and well trained morally as he will tutor his own in the arts and ciences and lead him in the paths of virtue

BROOKLYN, September 29. What the Blue Uniform Means

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Evidently this man Cucumber, whom you designate "A Superior Person," has a very strong prejudic against Uncle Sam's boys in blue and but little r no appreciation of what they stand for-"Old Glory," the flag that means more good things, nore great things, more grand things, more nobithings, more glorious things than any other flag on land or sea. It is a good thing for the country at large that these "superior fellows" are greatly in the minority, else the country would have to go begging for defenders. All honor to the

JERSET CITY, September 29.

A Comic Editor in the Bud. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: The "fresh kid" is like a young colt. He is frisky and hard to manage. Diplomacy is needed in his treatment, especially as he knows that almost invariably for his misiemeanors comes that terrible excuse "Oh, well, he was only showing his independence" At times, however, he is resily funny in an orthodox way. Here is an instance: Some time ago, on a particularly hot day, when one of the bosses was away on his vacation, while the other was cooling his heels, or his mouth, at the nearest cafe, an old clothes man, a somewhat privileged person in the neighborhood, strolled into an office taking a seat without being asked inqui was anything doing is his line. An old coat or two was forthcoming, and then various hats in allege and shapes of condition were brought out. About this time an idea struck the office boy. Telfing the old clothes man that he was no gentleman to sit in the office with his hat on, he promptly knocked the man's chapeau to the other end of the room Then, when the prospective buyer wasn't looking, the "ktd" surreptitiously placed the man's hat among those to be sold. A bargain was made for the hata which were placed in the inevitable bag. Then came a search for the man's own hat. For fully a quarter of an hour did that office boy keep the m which he did only to find that he had bought his

In that boy, I am sure, are the germs of the editorship of a comic paper! NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., September 20,

The Departed Glory of Our Merchant Marine TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter upon American clipper ships by Ferdinand Raege-behn in THE SUN of September 29 must have been most interesting to all seamen and others who remember the time when American clipper ships were the admiration of the world. The Iron steam ship of to-day, with all its advantages of modern invention, is in many cases not very much faster than the wooden safling clipper ships of half a century ago, built by Doneld McRay and others.
Foremost among that snowwhite fleet stands

out in glorious relief the clipper Dreadnought, commanded by the intrepid Samuels, who still lives, hale and hearty. Among his extraordinary feats was that of landing the American mail at Queenstown in nine days and a few hours from New York: not so far behind the time of the moder steel steam greyhound. It is a sad communication upon the nautical enterprise of our merchanis to see so bare and deserted the docks on both sides of the city that ence were studded like a forest with the lofty spars of our merchant marine.

JOHN W. FLYNN. NEW YORK, September 29.

Work for the Pacificator. First Church Member-How is your choir getting

along? Second Church Member-We are thinking of asking Taft to become Provisional Governor.

Election Notes,

MATHEMATICS OF SOCIALISM:

Cold Arithmetical Exposure of its Funda-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ittle dip into the mathematics of socialism in the shape of a quotation from the Medical Brief, is interesting. The fact that New Zea-land is bankrupt as the result of State socialism cannot fail to concern us at a time when the cult has such prominent and progressive protagonists, both in and out of office, and especially among those desiring office. Doubtess the multiplication of all our public debts by twenty-eight, so as to equalize them with New Zealand's, would be a delight to all those

But there are other mathematical views of socialism: indeed, it is weakest on the mathematical side. To make it a correct theory we shall have to repeal sch addition and subtraction and stand all pyramids on their apexes. Imagine that in a given community we have

who would handle the money.

a thousand persons, with yearly earnings of a million (the numbers are chosen merely for convenience). One per cent of the earnings of the people is about the limit of taxation in an enlightened country. The capacity of such a people to effect social "amelioration" would therefore be represented by the sum of \$10.00 a year. of \$10,000 a year.

Supposing now that the whole sum could be diverted to "social amelioration": it would amount to just \$10 a head annually. But the entire taxable capacity of a people cannot be devoted to "amelioration." Expenses of collecting, of maintenance of government, courts of justice, army and navy, and a host of other charges have to be met, and the annual surplus susceptible of use in charity, alms, pauperization or whatever our Socialist amusants desire is trifling. Instead of being \$10 a head yearly it is often not more than 10 cents, frequently doesn't exist at all, is occasionally a minus quantity. Where then is the power to come from whereby we collectively shall elevate oursely individually? How, in short, shall we rob the individual in such a way that some other individual shall be benefited? The 10 cents a year which is each individual's share of his own \$10 won't ge far, even in the amelioration of hopes. must be centred upon a very few. The 10 cents of thousands of persons would be required before one other person would be appreciably aided. In other words, thousands would have to be plundered in the way of taxation to aid one. Could there be a more

flagrant violation of the correct principle that "in a truly liberal government all cit zens participate alike in its burdens and its benefits"? And is it not a little curious that now to be found among the adherents of an organization which has loudly enunciated the principle in its platforms and from the stump? of trial make me think I can. Democracy and socialism are terms more antagonistic Democracy and Republicanism. D. BROOKLYN, September 29.

ARRIVAL DATE POSTMARK. On the Backs of Letters It Is Valuable as Voucher and Should Be Retained.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to see that others value the arrival date stamped upon the backs of letters addressed to them as well as myself, for financially as well as for many other reasons, it is of more value to the receiver than even the date of mailing. There are hundreds writing imletters, and reference to dates of posting and arrival should supply the omissi

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are passing daily through the mails in the form of drafts and bank checks in settlement of accounts of vital importance to the senders, who have counted upon the last day of grace who have counted upon the last day of grace; in such cases the arrival stamp on the back of the envelope is important; also in connection with purchases during a fluctuating market is the arrival stamping important. In the old coaching days it was not so; but in these days of long distance correspondence, with the best railroad and mailing system in the world, with our extended business and social relations, the stamped time of arrival of a letter upon its back is of equal importance with the faced mailing date. All telegrams should also be stamped in the same way.

way.
In the transaction of a large business it has been my practice to answer all letters upon the day of receipt and the arrival stamping upon envelopes has often proved a valuable voucher. stamping upon envelopes has obtained a valuable voucher.

The official who first caused the arrival stamping to be placed on the back of envelopes deserves the thanks of the financial commercial and social world, but any official who orders its abolishment will be condemned by millions of the American people.

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 28.

The Monkeys of Gibraltar.

The statement that the monkeys—or rather apes—have disappeared from Gibraltar is, as you most naturally hoped, untrue. They have unfe dwindled in numbers until now there are onlystour, or possibly six, remaining. The authorities, from the Governor downward, are most enzious to pre serve them. It is thought that the introduction of fresh blood from the African coast will be of advantage, and accordingly arrangements were made this summer to get a pair of Barbary apes from

Tetuan. These have been sent over most kindly by the British Consul. Mr. Bewicke, but the male, being teased by the four residents while he was recover ing from the effects of the voyage and being habituated to his new surroundings, fell from a wall and died from concussion of the brain. One of my foremen, Mr. Prendergast, has arranged for another pair, which are daily expected. After they have been here a little time they and the survivor of the first pair will be turned out to resume their wild life.

constantly visited by the resident apes, who by no means confine themselves to the west of the rock. About a fortnight ago they were in the "Trafalgar Cemetery," just outside the Southport Gate. In the evenings they are most frequently on the western side and in the early mornings on the castern but their movements are constantly varying.

A Surfett of Oratory.

One of the mistaken theories is that a "public speaker" is necessary to the success of any public affair. This theory had its rise at a time when oratory was a fad. Orators were cultivated, and they were supposed to take human passions in their hands and toy with them. In this practical age public speakers are a bore and nobody cares any thing about them. People gather to be entertained and not lectured. But this theory having been established that a "public speaker" is important to a picuic, an orator is hauled out and set loose on a few old gentlemen with canes and a few mothers who must occupy the benches in taking care of the

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "Jerseyms is right, of course. I have seen in California the sands of owls, prairie dogs and rattlesnakes living praceably on the best of terms. Any one who has ever been west of the Orange Mountains knows that fact. The real question, however, is, Who fooled Mr. Ditmars? It was a mean trick.

NEWARE, September 29. CHARLES LEROT.

Wants a Join! Debate. TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: A joint debate between Messrs. Hughes and Hearst would be interesting. Can it be arranged?

AN INDEPENDENT. NEW YORK, September 29. Styles in Books. From the Denver Republican,

Talk of styles in autumn clothes— It cuts no ice at all with me If duds are colored like the rose Or plain unto severisy— I'd like to have you tell—gadzooks— What is to be the style in bboks? Are we to have the social life, Where women make large bridge whist bets And in their lighter monds regale Themselves with many eigarettes? Or shall such get the grant kloosa For rural tale, whose worst is "Gonhi"

May hap the yarn of Western life
Will make the "six best" seem quite slow
(You know the language, overripe,
That one Bret Harte coined long ago;
But some old maid yarn, in a pinch,
May spoil the cowboy's mortal clack,

For public tasic is hard to gauge; It differs every acason new. In books and catting and the stage. So ancient newsta will not do; And writers who would faire the best Put no freeh eggs in less Fairs neas.

"SACRIFICES OF MASSES."

Dr. Hall Concludes the Discussion of the

Thirty-first Article. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On my return for the winter to Chicago my attention was called to Mr. G. Donlevy's question as to how I reconcile Article XXXI. of our prayer book, which describes "sacrifices of masses" as "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits,"

with the use of such descriptions of our suchar-ists as "masses" and the offering of masses."

I am no more called upon to justify the current language of individual Anglicans than a Romanist is to defend certain very idolatrous language used by private parties in the Roman Church in relation to the Blessed Virgin.

But I think I am quite within the facts

when I amert that what Article XXXI. condemns is not what the Anglicans to whom Mr. Donlevy refers intend to teach or imply by their language. My questioner has been misled by a superficial coincidence of words isolated from their respective contexts and

the circumstances of their use.

The notion which Article XXXI. was framed to condemn is that each sucfarist or mass constitutes a new sacrifice, additional to that of the Cross; whereas, to quote the article in

The offering of Christ once made is that perfec redemption, propitiation and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for sin, but

Now I am sure that the Anglicans who now employ the phrases "masses" and "offering of masses" do not intend thereby any such "blasphemous fable" as that each mass constitutes a new sacrifice for "the quick and the lead." Rather they hold, as do reputable Roman writers of our day as well, that at each eucharist the one and only sacrifice is sacramentally presented and pleaded before the Father. Each eucharist is a sacrifice only because in it, as St. Paul says, we "do show the Lord's death until He come" in the manner appointed by Him.

Permit me to conclude this correspondence by saving that my opportunities of watching New York paper are limited, and I cannot entinue the discussion. FRANCIS J. HALL. CRICAGO, September 27.

MADAME HUMBERT'S RELEASE. Declares She Still Betteves in the Crawford

From the London Daily Mail. Mme. Humbert was released from the prison at Rennes shortly after midday on September 13. She was sewing collars in the workroom of the prison at 9 o'clock in the morning when an official appeared and calling her by her number informed her that she was wanted in the director's office. prisoner, who for a week past has been expecting release, immediately rose. "Ah! thank God for that!" she said: "it is, I hope, the end." In the office the director said to her: "I have this morning received documents ordering your release on ticket of You may leave as soon as you like

after 12 to-day. "Thank you, sir," replied Mme. Humbert, "I will at once make arrangements to take my departure. I have not, I think, been a very troublesome inmate, and I trust you will preserve a good recollection of my stay. I troublesome inmate, and I trust you will preserve a good recollection of my stay. I am very happy, for I am once more again about to see my people. I shall now be free to justify myself in the eyes of all those who have believed me guilty. My enemies have done me great harm, but they shall yet see that Mme. Humbert is strong and courageous."

In her cell the clothes which she had left off on entering the prison had been brought in and laid on the bed. Before taking off the rough gray skirt, shawl and handkerchief which constitute the prison uniform, Mme. Humbert opened a little black leather bag and taking a prayer book belonging to her daughter pressed it reverently to her lips. Dressed in a black tailor made dress, with a black hat adorned with a short upright feather, she was taken into the president's room, where she received a jum of £3 18s. 9d., the amount she has earned during her three years stay in the prison infirmary workshop. "I shall give the money to the poor," she remarked. The director allowed her to leave by a small side door. In conversation with a Mail representative she said:

"I am not afraid of the future, and I hope not only to confound my enemies but to pay back with interest all who have any claims on me."

She was most anxious to meet her husband

She was most anxious to meet her husband and her daughter. "Ah, the poor fellow," she said, speaking of her husband with genuine emotion, "he must have suffered frightfully," Mme. Humbert says that she firm

Mme. Humbert says that she firmly believes in the existence of the Crawford fortune of four millions sterling. She was prepared at the trial, she says, to justify her
position, when suddenly she saw in court the
son of Henry Crawford, and he made a sign
to her to keep silent. She decided to suffer
imprisonment rather than open her lips.

Of her prison experience she would say
very little. "I have suffered terribly, both
mentally and physically, and no special
favors were extended to me. Most of the
time I passed in the infirmary, owing to the
broken down condition of my health, and
there I worked silently in the infirmary workroom. The monotony of it is terrible. But
that is past and done with, and now I hope
to show the world that it made a mistake in
its judgment of me."

A Philippine Bureau of Science Consolidation of bureaus to secure greater efficiency

and economy is the order of the day in the admin-istration of the Philippine Islands. After an existence of four years the Bureau of Government Labo ratories has been en larged in its scope by the addition of the Bureau of Mines, and in order to emphasize this general increase in its functions the name of the con-solidated bureaus has been changed to the Bureau of Science. Its work will cover the investigation of general chemical and biological problems involving bacteriology and immunity; the production, improvement and standardization of sera and prophy-lactics: pathology; the etiology, treatment and prophylaxis of tropical diseases; botany, entomol ogy and a study of the avifauns of the islands and chemical questions relating to their natural products and resources. It also takes over with the Bureau of Mines that bureau's work on geology. paleontology, mineralogy, mines and mining en

gineering.

In the past the research work of the bureau has appeared in bulletins, thirty six in number. Now it appears in the Philippine Journal of Science, a

monthly publication... Cabman's "Uncontrollable Impulse."

From the London Tribune. An elderly cabman, who was charged before Mr. Paul Taylor at Marylebone with being drunk dur. ing his employment, was accused of having knocked down a little child. His defence was singular.
"The other day," he said, "I saw a little boy knocked down in the street by a van, and I took him to the hospital, and the incident made such an impression upon me that when I saw a child in the road yesterday I involuntarily ran into it. I was not drunk, but I was fairly done to the world.

I only had twopence, and twopence couldn't make Mr. Paul Taylor declined to discuss the point with him, but pointed out that he had been previ-ously fined for drunkenness, and fined him 109. or seven days.

Gulls Destroying Kansas Grasshoppers.

The great flock of sea gulls that is clearing luka township of grasshoppers is much appreciated by the people up there. While driving in that township Sunday we say at some distance what seemed to be a big lot of new tin cans in great numbers attached access a converse sealing of land. tretched across a quarter section of land. Pres ently we discovered there was life and activity in the white objects gistening in the sunlight, and then we discovered it to be countless thousands of som gulls stretched across the fields and catching hoppers and bugs. They were not wild, as on could drive within a few rods of them and not dis-

Kentuckian's Description.

From the Indianapolis News.
Commy Clerk William E. Davis is in receipt of a letter from a Belleview, Ky., man who is attempting to stop an evident plan of his son and a woman to become man and wife. The letter is as follows: "Clerk Marion county, Indianapolis, Inc.
"DEAR SIR: Please don't give Frederick Gossiling.

s feet 11 inches, pale and thin like a sport, was 19 last July 27, and she. Carrie Mueller, 20, stout build, liege, thick neck, big lips, a marriage ficense. Reappetfully. JOHN GOSSLING, Father.

Failure of the Heart of Literature.

From the Indianapolis News.
"Shakespeare Clears - were 10 cents, now 5 cents las, we regret to say, is the announcement on a placard in the window of a local eight store. Our limited knowledge of the trade does not enable us to speak positively, but we suspect it appears in the window of more than one store. But one is enough. It clearly indicates a decadence of literary aste and of Shakespearian appreciation in this